The National Republican.

VOL. XIX---NO. 120.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1879.

FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

New Customs Introduced in the House.

The Speaker's Disregard of Usages - Mr. Stephens' Safety-Valve for Ambitious Members-A Back Door to Committee Rooms-Report of a Naval Court of Inquiry-Southern Military.

Parliamentary Usage Ignored. Quite in keeping with his previous course Speaker Randall yesterday disregarded the courtesies customary in parliamentary bodies and recognized the latest elected Representative from the State of Maine as first entitled to introduce bills in the morning hour. While nothing was gained by it, it served to show the Speaker ready to sacrifice all notions of parliamentary usage to serve his party. Seniority has hitherto been recognized in the two Houses of Congress as implicitly as in the army or navy. The senior member swears in the other members; the senior member of a committee is recognized as its chairman. In rising to de-bate a bill the senior member of the committee reporting it is regarded as first entitled to the floor, and so on all through the line of parlia-mentary practice. But this made no difference to Mr. Randall. His party was, he hoped, to be served, and, although Messrs, Frye, Reed, and Lindsay were upon their feet with bills to introduce he ignored their presence criticly introduce, he ignored their presence cutirely and recognized Mr. Ladd, who appears at this session for the first time. Nothing, however, was gained by it, as the hour was consumed before the bill offered by Mr. Ladd was read.

Bills as Petitions. The suggestion made by Mr. Stephens in the House yesterday, that members can get their bills before the committees by depositing them in the petition-box for reference by the Clerk, is literally correct; but the order of the House is still required before the bills can be printed. This mode has slways been open to members on any day as well as on Mouday, but it has seldom, if ever, been resorted to, for the reason that such bills cannot be printed, and are not so prominently noticed as if presented in the House. It is doubtful whether the suggestion will be adopted to the extent of the introduc-

The Scerciary of the Navy has received the report of the court of inquiry appointed to investigate the circumstances of the collision between the United States stores, 157,491,982. United States notes, the British bark Diadem, which occurred on the British bark Diadem, which occurred on the Big of January 12 last, just north of the Big of January 12 last, just north of the Big of January 12 last, just north of the slay of Biscay, and by which the British versel was sunk, her crew being taken on board the Supply. The court does not find that the evidence attaches any blame to Master Ellery, who was officer of the deck, to the command that at the time of the collision and subsequently everything that seamanship and good discipline required was done by the efficers and crew of the Supply. The Supply was moving very slowly—scarcely more than two knots per hour—and the damage doin by the first stack as the verying very slowly—scarcely more than two knots per hour—and the damage doin by the first stacks as the versels came together was very slight, but they swong together, and the Diadem was sunk by thumping against the British search of the Supply, which was much the larger vessel. The Collision of the Supply and the Diadem. The Collision of the Supply and the Diadem. Mr. Scaton's experience and peculiar qualifica-tions make the selection an admirable one. first shock as the vessels came together was very slight, but they swong together, and the Diadem was sunk by thumping against the Supply, which was much the larger vessel.

Registered Mail Matter. The quarterly reports of the Post-Office Department show a marked increase in the sale of registered package envelopes. During the quarter ending March 31 the sales were 2,132,-000, against 995,000 for the same quarter last year, and 1,370,000 for the quarter next pre-ceding, ending December 31, 1878. Part of this nerease is due to the extension of the system to third-class matter and the remainder increase of registry of first-class matter. Fears were expressed that the registration of thirdclass matter would operate against the registra-tion of matter of the first class, but experience shows that instead of such being the case regis-

tration of the latter has been stimulated by the extension of the registry system. Senatorial Elections.

The bill introduced yesterday by Senator Carpenter concerning Senatorial elections proposes to amend section 14 of the Revised Statutes by inserting the words "and organized" after the word "chosen," so that it will read: "The Legislature of each State which is chosen and organized next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent such State in Congress shall, on the nd Tuesday after the meeting and organigation thereof, proceed to elect a Senator in Congress." The bill is designed to remedy a defect in the existing law, which was recently brought into the public view by the New Hampshire case,

than the amount which Mr. Backner proposes shall be coined each year, which deficiency can of course only be supplied by importation.

Nominations. The President sent the following nominations

to the Senate yesterday : William H. Payne to be pension agent at Fan Francisco. United States Consuls—Eli Van Proog at Paramaibo; John D. Arquimban, of New York at Denia; Francis P. Van Wyke, of Illinois, at Turk's Island, Postmasters— Henry J. Harp, at Green Island, N. Y.; Or-yielle Brown, Mankato, Minn.

Confirmations.

The Senate in executive session yesterday confirmed the following nominations:

Arthur L. Thomas of Pittsburg, Pa., to be Secretary of Utah Territory, size Levi P. Luckey, resigned. Postmasters—W. W. Smith at Cedar Rapids, Inwa, and M. R. Gittings at Carrollton, Mo. Naval—The fol-lowing midshipmen to be ensigns: Stimson J. Brown, James H. Scars, A. E. Culver, Stephen Jenkins, Walter McLean, and W. J. Chambers, of New York; Henry C. Gearing, George C. Foulk, and William L. Varnam, of Pennsylvania; W. D. Rose, of New Jorsey; Henry T. Mayo, of Vermont; Charles A. Gore, of New Hampshire; Charles F. Pond, of Connecticut; Barus T. Walling, John T. Newton,

sin; Charles C. Rogers, of Tennessee; T. M. Potts and Robert C. Ray, of the District of Columbia; C. J. Boush, of Virginia; Richard Henderson, of North Carolina; L. K. Reynolds, of Alabama; Benjamin Tappan, of Arkansas, and James C. Gillmore, of Arizona.

Under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, rendered yesterday, regard ing cases appealed from the District Court in volving sums of less than \$2,500, fourteen ap peals were dismissed. The question involved was whether the new law limiting appeals in was whether the new law liming representations of the court decided that it was not. The result is that the litigants who lost their cases in the A Confederate Cancus Controlling Congress. court below, and have taken advantage, prop-erly or otherwise, of the supposed right of ap-peal to delay payment of judgments will now be called upon to come forward and settle.

Attempt to Assassinate the Czar of Russia The Department of State yesterday received a telegram from the United States charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg, Colonel Wickham Hoffman, announcing that an attempt was made on the Russian Emperor's life this morning while His Maiesty was walking near the Imperial Palace. The would-be assessin discharged five shots at the Czar, fortunately without effect, His Majesty being untouched.

A convention of the principal officers of the registered mail service will commence its sessions to morrow, and a meeting of a number of the spenial agents of the Department will also be held, with a like object in view.

Mr. C. W. Seaton, who was prominently connected with the superintendent's office of the ninth census, has been selected by General Watter and appointed by the Secretary of the Interior as thief clerk for the tenth census.

ing to his brother, a chief of division in the Treasnry Department, from a county town in Western South Carolina last week, says: "A south carolina last wee

That I have sometimes said, "There is not a statesman in either House or in either party," is quite probable, for I look upon American statesmanship as one of the lost arts. I am profoundly convinced that it is the duty of Congress to legislate for the relief of the country, and I have characterized the action of the majority of the House in adjourning over to Tuesday as a cowardly evasion of that duty. There is scarce a Democrat in the House who did not pledge himself to his constituents to entering the House is adjourned to the country of the House who did not pledge himself to his constituents to entering the House is not a solitary man in United States uniform on the soil of Tuesday as a cowardly evasion of that duty. There is scarce a Democrat in the House who did not pledge himself to his constituents to entering the House is actively of practice at Fortal Virginia.

ng their bread in the sweat of their brow. Bohind this vast army of brawny men there are from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 of pale women and helpless children, who are suffering the pangs of hunger, and these are all looking to Congress for some measure of relief. If honorable Senators and Representatives choose to turn a deaf ear to the appears of a suffering the parallel Senators and Representatives choose to turn a deaf ear to the appears of a suffering the parallel Senators and Representatives choose to turn a deaf ear to the appears of a suffering these greatly state of Mississippi has not one on its soil, nor has Texas, except these greatly state of Mississippi has not one on its soil, nor has Texas, except these greatly state of Mississippi has not one on its soil, nor has Texas, except these greatly state of Mississippi has not one on its soil, nor has Texas, except these greatly state of Mississippi has not one on its soil, nor has Texas, except these greatly state of Mississippi has not one on its soil, nor has Texas, except the property of the Government.

mond, Richmond, Va., April 14.—The grand jury RICHMOND, VA., April 14.—The grand jury that parliamentary rules forbade him to discuss of the United States Circuit Court adjourned a bill pending before the House of Representate-day sine die. No action was taken in the tives; but he also knew that nothing forbade natter of indicting the county judges in this district for not having mixed juries. The tele-gram sent hence on Friday on the subject was based upon a statement made by the Acting Assistant District-Attorney of the United

Republican Victory in Paterson, N. J. PATERSON, N. J., April 15, -At the charter election beld yesterday Joseph R. Graham (Dem.) was elected mayor over Henry L. Butter (Rep.) by about 150 majority. The Republicans cleated five out of eight addrmen. The board will stand uluc Republicans to seven to be corrected. I was allowed to offer amount Democrats. Last year it was a fie, and there and S. W. Piepmeyer, of Ohio; William H. Al. has not been a Republican majority for many len, of Hilmois; Edward M. Katz, of Wiscon- years,

CAUCUS LEGISLATION.

Senator Blaine's Review of the Situation.

The False Issue Raised by Democrats-Ab surdity of the Pretended Terror Shown -Effect of Carrying the Oft-Repeated Threat Into Execution The Present Action

When the Senate resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill yesterday it was expected that Messrs. Withers and Wallace, the senior members of the subcommittee, would address the Senate, but, both gentlemen declining the opportunity, Mr. Blaine pro-ceeded to speak upon the bill. He said the method adopted in the pending section to get rid of the eight closing words of

the section of Revised Statutes proposed to be repealed, namely—"Or to keep the peace at the polls"—was an unusual and extraordinary method. The ordinary way to repeal a single Imperial Palace. The would be assassin discharged five shots at the Car, fortunately without effect, His Majesty being untouched. The ordinary way to repeal a single section is to strike out the particular words objected to; but the mode now proposed is to strike out the particular words objected to; but the mode now proposed is to strike out the whole section, and to remainternal revenue, \$430,296.57; from customs, \$501,898.27.

Mr. George N. Lamphere, of Connecticut, has been appointed Chief of the Appointment Division of the Treasury Department, vice Captain Wilson J. Vance, resigned.

Mr. J. H. Hobbs has been promoted to be Chief Clerk of the Peusion-Office, in place of Mr. O. H. P. Clark, who has resigned to accept the position of superintendent of the Reform School of the District of Columbia.

The Post-Office Department is advised that the Chilego post-office was transferred to the now Government building on Sanday without delaying the dailvery of a single letter or breaking a single mail connection.

A convention of the principal officers of the

nate Chamber at the time, of whom only ten, or at most cleven, were Democrats, and the House of Representatives was overwhelmingly Ropublican. We were in the midst of war. The Republican Administration had a million. or possibly 1,200,000 bayonets, at its command. And under these circumstances, with the amplest power to interfere with elections, had they chosen, with soldiers in every hamlet and they chosen, with soldiers in every hamlet and country of the United States, the Republican and one man's views of it is as authoritationally themselves placed that on the statute book and Abraham Lincoln signed it. He been any adjudication looking to the asked attention to the fact that this was the asked attention to the fact that this was the statute.

The legislative department of the Government, as what it considered the legitimate exercise

That I have sometimes said, "There is not a statesman in either House or in either party," lar builto by the troops of the United States; is quite probable, for I look upon American attempt, at the earliest day practicable, some legislation calculated to relieve the widespread distress of the people. There are to-day amilino of men in a condition of enforced idleness; but thirty soldiers in North Carolina, guarda million of men are begging for the privilege of illustrating the great law of heaven by earning their bread in the sweat of their how. to guard the entrance to Charleston harbor.

Hampshire case.

Mr. Buckner's Coinage Bill.

In reference to Mr. Buckner's proposition to coin \$6,000,000 in silver coin each month, the Director of the Mint says it would be beyond in excess of the annual production in the United States. The annual production in this country is estimated at about \$50,000,000 used in the arts and manufactures, leaving to be coined but \$37,000,000 which is \$25,000,000 used in the arts and manufactures, leaving to be coined but \$37,000,000, which is \$25,000,000 used in the arts and manufactures, leaving to be coined but \$37,000,000, which is \$25,000,000 used in the arts and manufactures, leaving to be coined but \$37,000,000, which is \$25,000,000 used in the arts and manufactures, leaving to be coined but \$37,000,000, which is \$25,000,000 used in the arts and manufactures are thousands of true Democrats in will cheerfully support Mr. Thurman, though the amount which Mr. Buckner proposes

will cheerfully support Mr. Thurman, though
I prefer General Hancock to any one who has
been manied for the Presidency, and with a
live Democrat from the great West as a candidate for Vice-President—say General Tom
Ewing, of Ohio, or William R. Morrison, of
Hilhols, I believe that we shall march forward to an assured triumph. Very respectfully, WLLHAM H. McCARDLE,
of Mississippi.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1879.

Adjournment of the Circuit Court at Richmond.
RECHMOND, VA., April 14.—The grand jury

Inch assertions when he learned that 1,155 soldiers were spread over a territory larger than b
France, Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, Holland,
and the German Empire.

But, continued Mr. Blaine, the real motive
of the Democrats must be looked for elsewhere.
It is simply to get rid of the Fedural supervision at the Federal elections—to get rid of the levil power of the United States in the election of Representatives to Congress. And,
therefore, this bill connect-tiself directly with
the bill which was before Congress at the last
session, known as the legislative, excentive,
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Mr. Withers—Was it not reported by the Committee of the Whole House of Represent-Committee of the Whole House of Represent-atives and referred in this body to a commit-

> Mr. Blaine-Now, you are asking me to say what the House did. I would not do that: it is against parliamentary law. As to what passed in the committee of the Senate, it can be inferred from what occurred in this body on Friday last, when you sat in solid phalanx

Mr. Blaine went on to say that one of these ap-

propriation bills could not be debated without also debating the other, because the clause un-der discussion in the army bill prohibited the presence of civil officers at the polls. He was not now speaking of military officers. He did not believe any gentleman on the other side had ever seen a military officer at the polls on

Section day.

Mr. Hereford said he had seen soldiers make irrests at the polls in his State.

Mr. Blaine—When?

Mr. Hereford—In 1870. After the war.

Mr. Blaine—What did they arrest anybody tion day.

Mr. Hereford-For the purpose of intimida-

Mr. Blaine—Oh, yes. [Laughter.]
Mr. Williams said he knew of troops being resent and stacking their arms in the vicinity of the polls in Kentucky, so that voters passed through files of soldiers to vote. This was in Mr. Blaine reminded bim that Kentucky

was in a very disturbed condition about that time, and that it was settled by Supreme Court decisions that the war did not close until 1896. Mr. Logan said that he knew something about the presence of troops at the polls in Kentucky in 1865. He was then commanding 65,000 men around Louisville, and he never

awa more peaceable election in his life. Under his orders, the traops kept away from the city and away from the polls.

Mr. Blaine, resuming, said this bill connected itself directly with the provisions inserted by the Democratic caucus in the legislative bill. They could not be separated, for if to-day it is marted that no cityl efficer what we had.

the framers of the Constitution, as expressed by Madison and Hamilton, was to the effect that every Government ought to control in itself the means of its own preservation, and that it was more consonant with just theory, in Mr. Madison's own words, "to entrust the Union with the care of its own existence than to transfer that care to any other hands." There is no denial

that this law is constitutional, or, if there is, it

We are told, said Mr. Blaine, and it is rather a novel thing that if we do not agree to the bills as offered we are not to have the appro-priation. That has been announced in both

within this domain forty-nee forthcators are manned and eleven arsenals protected. To every million people there are about sixty soldiers. The honorable Senator from Delaware twas alarmed about the overriding of the popular twas alarmed about the overriding of the popular is a ballot by the troops of the United States; lar ballot by the troops of the United States; known it to go before, and, besides starving the judiciary, the other side would refuse to ap-propriate a dollar for the expenses of the Capitol building and grounds, for the public print-ing, or for the Congressional Library. The Department of State, of which the country had reason to be proud for its conduct of our foreign affairs, was to be disabled, and our dip-lomatic relations must cease unless the Presi-

dent signs these bills. The beacons and warning lights on 17,000 miles of coast must go out; the mints of New Orleans, Denver, San Francisco, and Philiadel phia must stop; the Pension Bureau must be closed; the Post-Office must suspend operations—all the executive functions of the Government

omnended such legislation, but the Demo-eratic caucus had adopted it.

He thought no parallel to such a policy could be found in our history. Senators on this floor could remember some Presidential vetoes that shook the country to its centre with available. crable Senators and Representatives choose to turn a deaf ear to the appeals of a suffering people the consequences will rest upon them. It is not my funeral.

In reference to the Presidential election, I think the chances are that General Grant will be the nominee of the Ropublican party, and present indications seem to lead to the belief that Mr. Tilden will precare a nomination from the Democratic party. If Mr. Tilden should be nominated I will vote for and work for the candidate opposed to him, whether that candidate be General Grant, Mr. Blaine, Mr. Sherman, or Mr. Conkling. I believe in the principles, the traditions, and the distribute of the Democratic party, but no human power cancompel me to vote for Mr. Tilden.

In reference to the Presidential election, I the cuttive South, said Mr. Blaine, there are 1,155 soldiers to intimidate, overrun, opposed to him destroy. Senators on this floor could remember some Presidential veloes that shook the country to its centre with excitement. Some of the oldest of them to the will precare a nomination from the Democratic party, but no human power cancompel me to vote for Mr. Tilden.

rose to debate the question in the Senate, h was charged with having made some threat in noticing whatever of any obligation on the part

of the President to conform his judgment to

the opinions of the Senate and the House of Representatives; I know and I respect the per-fect independence of each department, acting within its proper sphere, of the other depart Continuing, Mr. Blaine said a leading Door orrat—an cloquent man, who has courage, frankness, and many good qualities—boasts publicly that the Democrats are in power for the first time in eighteen years, and that they do not intend to stop until they have wiped out every visings of the B-publican war meas-

one, and a stronge time had come when men fresh from the battlefields of the rebellion, took their scats here and proposed to repeal the lawmeted while they were trying to destroy the nion. The Vice-President of the Confederacy had ated that for sixty or seventy years proceed the rebellion, from the foundation of the vernment, the South, though in a minority

had, by combining with what he termed the anti-centralists in the North, ruled the coun-try; and in 1866 the same gentleman said, in a [Challaneskan Second Page .]

MORNING NEWS BY CABLE.

An Attempt Upon the Life of the Czar of Russia.

Deliberate Attempt at Assassination-The Murderer but a Few Feet Distant-Four Pistol Shots Fired-Coolness of the Emperor-Supposed Attempt at Suicide by the Culprit. -Numerous Arrests.

Attempt to Assassinate the Czar. St. PETERSBURG, April 14.-While the CEAT was taking his usual morning walk early tolay, near the palace, four shots from a revolver were fired at him. The Czar was unburt. The man who fired the shots was arrested by the crowd which the firing attracted. The city is now being decorated in token of thankfulness for the Czar's escape. St. PETERSBURG, April 14.—The would-be

assassin of the Czar is now undergoing exami-nation. The full official account of the affair mys: Toward eight o'clock this morning, as the Emperor was taking his customary walk, a respectably dressed man, wearing a military cap, with a cockade, advanced toward him, and as the Emperor approached nearer drew a reas the Emperor approached nearer drew a revolver from the pocket of his overcoat and fired four shots at him. The assassin before ambmitting to his captors fired another shot, slightly wounding in the cheek a person in the crowd. The great throng of people which has assembled enthusiastically cheered and congratulated the Emperor, who thanked them for their proofs of fidelity on such a paintul occasion. He said he knew he had the support of all respectable people. He hoped God would grant that he might complete his task, which consisted in promoting the welfure of Russia. The Emperor, after the foregoing speech, drove to the palace without escort. He has not suffered the least ill effect from the attempt upon his life. Afterward feet from the attempt upon his life. Afterward he drove, still without escort, to the Kozan Cathedral, to give thanks for the preservation Cathedral, to give summarion of his life. When receiving the congration of his life. When receiving the congration of the officials of the Emidre, at noon, ness. Other tions of the officials of the Emidre, at noon, ness. Other tions of the official station.

At first she the Car was so much overcome his enthusiastic reception as to anable to speak for some minutes.

recovering from his emotion he said, "This is the third time God has saved me." It is supposed that the Emperor's assailant took poison before his attempt, as he vomitted after his arrest. Poison was also found under his finger nails. Autidotes were administered. It is thought the same was same and the first his control of the Win thought the man was an employee of the Min-istry of Finance and an agent of the Interna-tionals. The Sultan and all of the European sovereigns have telegraphed their congratula-

LONDON, April 15 .- A dispatch to the Standard from St. Petersburg says the Emperor's as-sailant gives the name of Skolof. He is a retired saliant gives the name of Skolof. He is a retired functionary of the Ministry of Finance and is about thirty years old. He fired at the Emperor within two paces. After the first shot the Emperor approached Skolof, who fired again and then ran. The various accounts given as to the exact number of shots fired are tinued vomiting severely since his arrest, either because of poison or because of the

COMPLIMENT TO AMERICA.

PARIS, April 14.—The municipality propose to change the names of the Rue St. Arrand and the Rue Abbatucci to Rue Lincoln and Rue Washington respectively.

Washington respectively. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIE

Papers to be Read at their Annual Session. The regular annual session of the National Academy of Sciences will begin to-day. The meetings for communications on scientific sub-Souls' Church, corner of Fourteenth and L to make a strong argument. This appears to streets. They begin at noon, and are open to have been the case with General Butler in his Haven, vice-president of the Academy, will his recent argument. It is said that some preside, the presidency being vacant by the time ago General Butler was conversing with a death of the late Professor Henry. The fol- gentleman in the halls of the Treasury Depart-

fered during the session:

C. J. Peirce, on ghosts in diffraction spectra. and also on comparison of wave lengths with the meter; S. Weir Mitchell, the relation of neuralgic pains to storm; and the earth's magnetism; J. H. Soudder, the palezoic cosk—teneral, 'if I should hear of any maic clerk reaches; J. H. Seadder, the paleozole cosk-roaches; Henry Draper, confirmation by spectrum photographs of the discovery of oxygen in the sn; C. H. F. Peters, critical remarks on observations alleged to be of intra-Mercurial plants; E. C. Pickering, celipses of Jupiters, seadily and the lates obliged to seek a livetimood in this Department I should hear of any male clerk who made disrespectful remarks concerning the laties obliged to seek a livetimood in this Department I should hear of any male clerk who made disrespectful remarks concerning the laties obliged to seek a livetimood in this Department I should hear of any male clerk who made disrespectful remarks concerning the laties obliged to seek a livetimood in this Department I should hear of any male clerk who made disrespectful remarks concerning the laties obliged to seek a livetimood in this Department I should hear of any male clerk who made disrespectful remarks concerning the laties obliged to seek a livetimood in this Department I should hear of any male clerk who made disrespectful remarks concerning the laties obliged to seek a livetimood in this Department I should hear of any male clerk who made disrespectful remarks concerning the laties obliged to seek a livetimood in this Department I should hear of any male clerk who made disrespectful remarks concerning the laties obliged to seek a livetimood in this Department I should hear of any male clerk who made disrespectful remarks concerning the laties obliged to seek a livetimood in this Department I should hear of any male clerk who made disrespectful remarks concerning the laties obliged to seek a livetimood in this Department I should hear of any male clerk who made disrespectful remarks concerning the laties obliged to seek a livetimood in this property. ter's satellites: E. D. Cope, on the extinct so cies of the rhinoceros and allied forms of North America; C. S. Peirce, on a method of swing-ing pendulums, proposed by M. Faye; C. S. Ing pendulums, proposed by M. Faye; C. S. Peirce, on the errors of pendulum experiments; Joseph Le Conte, on the extinct volcanoes about Lake Mono and their relations to our glacial drift; E. W. Hilgard, the loces of the destrian tournament the score at midnight stood; Hodges, 79 miles; Byrne, 76; Howard, 72; Parchot, 100; O'Brien, 90; Dutcher, 88; termined by the Coast Survey in relation to the figure of the earth; G. K. Gilbert, on the specific property of the earth; G. K. Gilbert, on the specific property of the earth; G. K. Gilbert, on the specific property of the earth; G. K. Gilbert, on the specific property of the earth; G. K. Gilbert, on the specific property of the earth; G. K. Gilbert, on the specific property of the earth of the earth of the property of the earth of the property of the earth of the property of the earth of the earth of the property of the earth the lights of the earth, G. K. Others, on the stability and instability of draluage lines; C. S. Peirce, on projections of the sphere, which preserve the angles; E. C. Pickering, two new forms of micrometers; J. E. Hilgard, an ac-count of recent comparisons of the British im-Forms of microineters; J. E. Hilgard, an account of recent comparisons of the British imperial standard with its copies sent to the United States; J. E. Hilgard, report of the progress of the International Burcau of Weights and Measures in Paris; C. V. Riley, the byornations and migrations of Alvin argillacea (the parent of the cotton worm).

FORKINGMEN'S ISSEMBLY

The Tailors' Mass-Meeting—Secretary Sher
The Tailors' Mass-Meeting—Secretary Sher-

The Tallors' Mass-Meeting -Secretary Sherman and the Contract System.

The regular weekly meeting of the Workingmen's Assembly was held last evening.

Physippers Assembly was beld last evening.

Physippers Assembly was beld last evening. uptain Robinson in the chair and Mr. E. L. Barker secretary.

Mr. Ramsey, of the judiciary committee, re-

orted back the bill, "H. H. 5144, for the relief of the industrial classes," offered at the last neeting of Congress by General Butler, with he recommendation that a special committee e appointed to urge its renewal in the present Congress.

Mr. Campbell, of Lincoln Lodge, No. 5, B. of

Clarkson, Steell, Campon, and Mederana, was made a standing committee.

Mr. McDonald called the attention of the Assumbly to the fact that the tailors of this city were in trouble with their employers and

t is proposed shall be held the 224 instant as Franklin Legion Hall.

Mr. Ramsey offered the following resolutions on the subject, which were unanimously to find the subject, which were unanimously to find the subject, which were unanimously to find the subject of the subject dopted: Available That the sympathy of this Assembly is

to condemn the importation of cheap labor, to the exclusion of resident workmen; and that the delegates of the respective Unions here represented be requested to ask the attendance of their mem-hers at said mass-meeting, and all others favorable to the object of the same.

hers at said mass-meeting, and all others favorable to the object of the same.

Mr. Hamilton read the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DIFARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1879.

J. P. Hamilton, ev., Secretary Actional Workingmen's Assembly, Washington, D. C.:

Sin: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th Instant, fincioning a copy of a preamble and resolution adopted by the National Workingmen's Assembly of the District of Columbia, relating to the proper interpretation of the eight-hour law, and condemning what is named as the "contract system" under which the work of construction is in progress upon several public buildings under this Department.

In reply I have to advise you that under existing law (section 170), Revised Statutes) the Departments are required to advertise for proposals for all purchases and contracts for supplies or service, except personal service, when public existencies do not require the immediate delivery of the article or the performance of the service.

This law law leaves no discretion to the Secretar of the Treasure and not only institute his fewers of the Treasure and not only institute his fewers of the Treasure and not only institute his fewers of the Treasure and not only institute his fewers of the Treasure and not only institute his fewers of the Treasure and not only institute his fewers of the Treasure and not only institute his fewer of the terminal parts of the property of the Treasure and not only institute his fewer of the terminal parts of the property of the Treasure and not only institute his fewer of the performance of the performance of the service.

or the performance of the service.

This law law leaves no discretion to the Secretary of the Treasury, and not only justifies but requires the adoption of the contract system now in practice, and the Department has no control of the workmen employed by the reveral contractors, and no legal authority to determine the number of hours of each day's service.

If this system works any hardship to the workingmen of the country, their remedy is with Congress. Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

Mr. Stickell offered the following resolution, which, after debate, was laid upon the table for two weeks: Resolved. That the course pursued by Messrs Reed and Conger in endeavoring to suppress legis ation, by parliamentary tactics, which would prove enefleial to the industry of the country, meets our inqualified condemnation, and we call upon all workingmen in their respective States to note the set.

The Assembly then adjourned to secret ses-

Saved from Self-Destruction. About half-past eleven o'clock last night hands and strong arms went to work searcheries for help were heard proceeding from James Creek Canal, between M and N and caught by the falling houses. First and Second streets southwest. A colored found a woman struggling in the water. She plied and she was soon vestored to consciousness. Officer Nokes summoned the police am-bulance and had her carried to the First Pre-

At first she declined to tell where she lived, inter. On the state of the stat oft home last evening between eight and nine o'clock, ostensibly to purchase a dress, and what prompted her to the deed will probably remain a mystery.

Jovial Moving.

As the advancing walls of the State Departnent building steadily push northward the elerical force of the War and Navy Departments are making ready to vacate the antiquated pile, ere long to yield to the march of conflicting. An officer of the gendarmerie, with drawn sword, pursued Skolof. Three more men then joined in the pursuit. Skolof fired at them, shattering the jaw of a detective. Finally a gentleman knocked Skolof down and held him until he was secured by the officers.

St. Perfessione, April 14.—Skolof has continued in the legislation of the new building. Moving has not often been found a theme for mirth, but in this instance. Momes, with a felicity that would extract three drawn are supported by the baffled. sunbeams from cucumbers, is not to be baffled or shut off from his rights. With the happiest survive fairs the god of pleasantry steps in for a rough usage he received.

VENNA, April 14.—Private advices from St.
Petersburg state that 1.140 revolutionists have obsens arrested in Russia within the last fortinght.

COMPLIMENT TO AMERICA.

PARIS, April 14.—The municipality propose

Paris, April 14.—The municipality propose ound of the gavel, the wearying click of the trowel, the monotonous call of "More mort!" and the blinding clouds of sand and brick-dust, to which the north side of the building must, for years to come, be inevitably exposed.

General Butler and the Lady Clerks. A correspondent sends us the following The legal profession seems to offer stronger temptations than any other to lay aside one's ects will be held in the lecture-room of All true and positive convictions in an endeavor the public. Professor O. C. Marsh, of New allusions to ladies employed in the Treasury in lowing are the titles of papers entered in ad- ment between the hours of twelve and one-fo wance, and many others will doubtless be of-fered during the session:

groups of ladies resting and chatting pleasantly with each other, the gentleman conversing tions, and it is to be regretted that he even

THE WALKING MANIA.

Kennavan, 69; Davis, 59; McEver, 89; Meyer, 79; Spear, 76; Nuch, 50; Stanley, 70; Goodwin, 86; O'Burke, 57; Mahoney, 89; Bradley,

was unade in 9m, 39s.
PROVIDENCE, April 14.—In Woonsocket yes-terday Mons, Lavelle, aged twonty-two years, started in a walking match. He soon became

CHARLESTON ELECTION CASES,

The First Case Given to the Jury.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 11.-In the United hates Court to-day Judge Bond denied a metion made on behalf of the defendants in the election case to set aside the juries as illegally L. stated that Rev. H. N. Dix was no longer a delegate to the Assembly from his Union.

A committee on hall and entertainment, consisting of Messrs, McDonald, Hamilton, Beron, of the test oath to the jurors. On each of these Clarkson, Stickell, Campball, and Hiederman, questions Judge Bryan dissented, and Judge Road announced that, pending the appeal on | sky were in trouble with their employers and sked its co-operation in a mass meeting which is proposed shall be held the 22d instant at right (white), charged with assaulting and of ranklin Legion Hall. these issues to the Supreme Court, the accused rigan (white), charged with assaulting and ob-structing John Frieman, a colored United States supervisor, was then tried, a jury of eight whites and four colored having been ermed under the operation of the test cath idepted:

No short. That the sympathy of this Assembly is acreby tendered the failors of this city in their starts to promote their material interests by enclavoring to secure thring compensation for their about, and that this Assembly will co-operate with here in a mass meating, to be held at Prankling them to reduce any large that their room, and it was been in a mass meating, to be held at Prankling them to reduce their room, and it was reported and believed that their verdict in a third covered to the Gulf. A large crowd witnessed his departure.

WAR OF THE ELEMENTS.

A Terrible Cyclone in Eastern Missouri.

A Town Swept Away in Three Minutes-Only One Person Killed - Several Others Wounded - The Scene of Panic which Followed-Earthquake in Northern New York-

Hall in Florida.

Terrible Bavages of the Wind. St. Louis, April 14.-- A Globe-Democrat spe-

cial from Collinsville, about eleven miles from here, says a terrible cyc'one from the northwest struck that town at a quarter to three o'clock this afternoon, and, taking a zigzag course, tore through the place, demolishing ten buildings, ruining about thirty others, and damaging, more or less, some seventy-five residences and business houses. A light rain preceded the storm, and nearly everybody was in-doors when the evelone struck; but, notwithstanding ten houses were leveled to the ground, only one person was killed, a little girl named Aunie Reynolds, and one or two others hadly injured. The storm lasted but two or three minutes,

but was frightfully severe. After it passed people rushed out of their houses in all direc-tions, mothers looking for children and hustions, mothers looking for children and hus-bands, fathers, and brothers who were away from home hastening to their houses, to see who were killed or hurt. The greatest excite-ment and confusion prevailed for some time, but upon the appearance of Mayor Wadsworth and several other prominent citizens on the streets quietness becaute nevall and wally

From a double tenement bouse, occupied by First and Second streets southwest. A colored man named Berrieman hurried to the spot and old boy of the latter was taken in an uncon found a woman struggling in the water. She scious condition and with a broken leg. He was resened by Berrieman and taken to a neighboring house, where remedies were applysician. Little Annie Reynolds was also plied and she was soon restored to conscious. out of resemblance to a human being. Mrs. Jacobs, aged seventy, and two children of Thomas Nelson, aged twelve and uine years, were quite badly injured, but beyond these no one is now known to be hurt.

Earthquake Shocks.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 14.-A shock of earthquake was felt at Noriolic, N. Y., at a quarter past eleven o'clock this morning. The sound passed from west to cast lasting about thirty seconds, and was very distinct. PANAMA, April 5.—On the night of the 17th of March a very strong shock of earthquake was felt in Alazuela, Costa Rica, which forunately occasioned no serious damage.

Hail Storm in Florida. PENSACOLA, FLA., April 14 .- A hall storm occurred here to-day, a thing unknown before. Hail fell as large as a hen's egg.

STANLEY COURT-MARTIAL.

But Little Progress Made Vesterday. NEW YORK, April 14.—The Stanley courtmitial trial was continued to-day. The Judge-Advocate said he had only one more witness to examine before closing his case, but that witness was not present to-day. He was to testify in regard to the publication in the St. Paul Pioneer Press. The speaker would now close his case, with the proviso that he ba allowed to call his witness and examine him when he made his appearance. This was agreed to, Colonel Stanley stating that be would not deny the publication of the article, ut would deny that he had anything to do with the article being published as a preliminary to the defense. Colonel Stanley submitted a map of the battle of Shiloh to the

At this point General S. L. Crittenden cuered the room, and as he is one of the witesses for the defense he was sworn and examin the army and was colonel in the Seven-teenth United States Infantry. In April, 1802, was brigadier-general commanding the fifth division at the battle of Shiloh. On the second day of the battle witness' di-

vision landed at Pittsburg Landing, about dusk on the 6th of April; that night his division bivouacked slougside General Nelson's division. General linell sent witness to that place to await orders. Before daylight General Nelson asked him what he was going to do, and he relied that he was to await General Buell's or General Nelson said that he was going

attack the enemy. Witness saw General Grant afterward and old him that same thing, and he replied that ut there witness would find something for his nen to do. The division of witness formed on he right of General Nelson's, and this was

the right of General Nelson's, and this was fighting when he got there. The battle ended about three o'clock, and the enemy retired.

Witness was asked if Hazen's misconduct was frequently discussed in Buell's army after the battle of Shiloh, and replied that he could not say misconduct, but he heard that Hazen was back at the Landing when the battle was going on. An officer told witness that Hazen had been seen there. Witness had heard many insinuations about this not being Hazen's proper place. This was mentioned to witness by many officers. The accessed was then a member of Buell's army at Nashville. This landing was about four miles from the cod of the g was about four miles from the end of the

Witness was present at Belknap's trial when Hazen was a witness, and Hazen's examina-tion was discussed by the officers. Witness was questioned as to the Impressions produced on the officers' minds by the testimony given, ed the court went into executive ses

and the court went into executive session as to the propriety of the question, the Judge-Ad-vocate having objected to it.

After the executive session the question was allowed, and the witness said he did not re-member what impression was produced. No other witnesses being present, specification 6 was taken up. It reads; "That W. H. Hazen, Colonel of the Sixth United States Infantry, being duly sworn as a witness before the United States Senate, gave testimony as to his relations with Secretary of War W. Relrelations with Secretary of War W. W. Rel-knap, in July, 1876." A letter dated Septem-ber 12, 1875, was then offered in evidence, in which Colonel Hazen states to Secretary Bel

which Colonel Hazen states to Secretary Relikuas, referring to testimony before the Military Committee in 1872;

"I was questioned upon the subject of post-traderships. I at first remonstrated, on the ground that I had not reported the natter to you. I then give the facts as I had done to General Gardell."

Testimony was thou read in reference to the communications, as to whether they were official or not. The purport of the testimony was that they were sent through regular military channels, proposing to give information in regard to post-traderships. The fifth and sixth specifications will be an esserved by written sixth specifications will be an exceed by written or oral testimony, but the defense was not pre-pared for this at present. The seventh speci-fication charges Colonel Stanley with milling and abetting in the publication of a certain malicious and samplalous statement concerning Colonel Hasson in the St. Paul Passer Press. Considerable time was spent in waiting for witnesses, and it was decided to connect them to appear and wait until called for, after

which the proceedings were adjourned Paul Boyton's Long Swim.